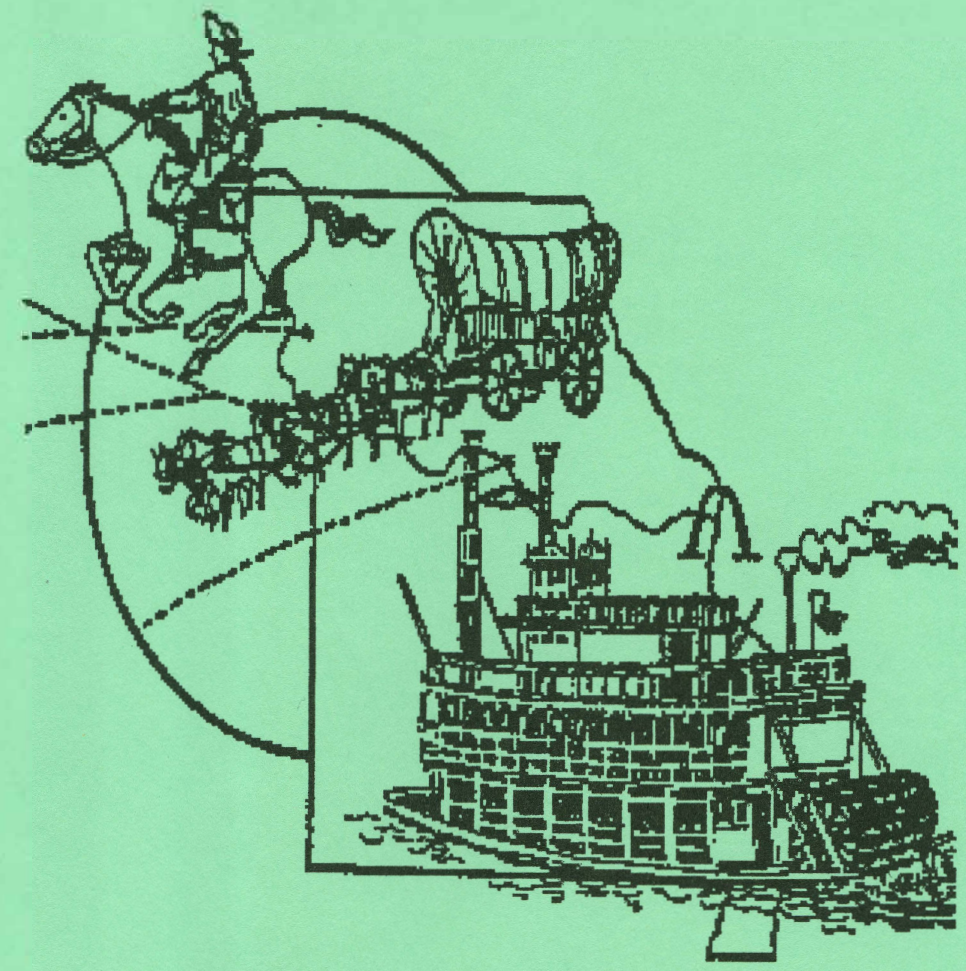


Toward The Setting Sun

2nd Series, Vol. 3, No.1 Fall, 2004

TOWARD THE SETTING SUN

The Historical Journal of the Missouri Conference

The United Methodist Church

Second Series

Volume 3, No. 1 Fall, 2004

INTRODUCTION

As promised, this is the special edition of *Toward the Setting Sun* dedicated to the history of Central College, then Central Methodist College, now Central Methodist University. My *alma mater* is now 150 years old – and it only seems that I've been around for all those years!! All the articles in this issue first appeared in *The Talon,* the alumni magazine of the university, and are used here by permission. Cathi Thogmorton researched and wrote the articles, and we are grateful for her excellent work. Don Cullimore, Director of Public Relations and Publications for the university, graciously granted permission for us to use the material reproduced here. We are grateful for that permission, as well.

The opening article, written by Dr. Marianne Inman, Central's President, explains why we are now a university. The articles on the history of the university, the connections with Methodism, the survey of buildings on the campus (many of them now gone, others on the National Register), and the timeline were written by Cathi Thogmorton.

This is our last issue of 2004. Next year, 2005, marks the Bicentennial of the first appointment of a circuit rider to Missouri. Joseph Oglesby was assigned to the Illinois Circuit in that year, and Bishop Asbury also "suggested" that he spend a part of the year surveying Methodist prospects in Missouri. We will be marking his ministry in the spring issue, as well as looking at some unique youth ministries in our history, and the records of one or more other circuit riders.

We would like to do a special issue, sometime in the future, on the history of the Epworth Assembly grounds at Arcadia, MO. We would welcome anyone who would like to research that history, or who has those wonderful stories about Arcadia to be in touch with me. Call me at 816-415-0480, or email me at ***jogooch@aol.com***. Or, you can use the postal service and write to me at 1756 Wynbrick Drive, Liberty, MO., 64068.

But for this issue, we want to celebrate Central. Many of us are Central graduates – or have family members who are Central graduates. We rejoice in what has been at the college – now university – and we look forward with great anticipation to what will be in the future.

John O. Gooch,

Editor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Letter to Alumni & Friends 1
Dr. Marianne Inman

The Story of Central 3-8

The Methodist Connection 9-14

The Evolving Campus 15-25

Timeline of Central's History 27-37

To Alumni and Friends of Central Methodist College...Now Central Methodist University!

The name change from Central Methodist College to Central Methodist University is now official and CMU has begun a transition that includes an expansion of its educational mission both on the main campus in Fayette and through its extended studies programs in others areas of the state. The Central Methodist Board of Curators unanimously approved the name change on May 1.

The term "University" is clearly a more accurate representation of who we really are. The reach and scope of our programs and the diversity of students served and degrees offered all speak to the university concept. Accordingly, we believe that this change is most appropriate in light of who we are today as well as who we are becoming. Central Methodist is among more than 500 private four-year institutions of higher education nationally that enroll between 1,000 and 5,000 students. Some 61 percent of these are classified as universities.

Central Methodist's name change is concurrent with the institution's celebration of 150 years of service in higher education. Our Sesquicentennial celebration at Homecoming in October will emphasize not only the grand Central Methodist tradition but also the promise of a bright future as Central Methodist University. This special institution has wisely kept pace with the times and with new patterns in learner preferences and has developed ways to attract and serve students at our home campus in Fayette as well as in multiple locations around our state. We are thus well positioned for the next 150 years...and beyond.

Full implementation of the expanded educational mission, along with the other logistics of becoming Central Methodist University, is expected to extend into 2005. The College has qualified for university status for many years. It offers more than 40 majors, with degree programs at the associate's, bachelor's and graduate levels, and has increasingly over the last decade and a half enjoyed a statewide presence. Central Methodist established Missouri's first public-private institutional partnership with Mineral Area College at Park Hills in 1989 and a similar program with East Central College in Union in 1993. CMU's College of Graduate and Extended Studies has since

expanded to serve 1,650 students in numerous communities throughout Missouri. An additional 850 students enrolled in the traditional College of Liberal Arts and Sciences on the largely residential campus in Fayette bring the institution's total enrollment to 2,500.

Further expansion of educational offerings, particularly emphasizing the adult learner, is anticipated within the next two academic years. The program leading to the Master of Education degree, launched in 1995, will soon be joined by a Master of Science in Counseling and likely a Master of Science in Nursing as well as graduate programs in Business, Management, and other areas.

At this Sesquicentennial milestone in Central Methodist's history, it is important to rejoice in the elements that have always represented the best of our tradition. At the same time, it is exciting to contemplate the program and service opportunities that are on the horizon and that will emerge as we continue to move forward. Central Methodist University will occupy an essential niche in higher education. Students, no matter who or where they are, need the kind of education that Central Methodist offers. The best for Central may very well be yet to come. Happy 150th!

Marianne Inman

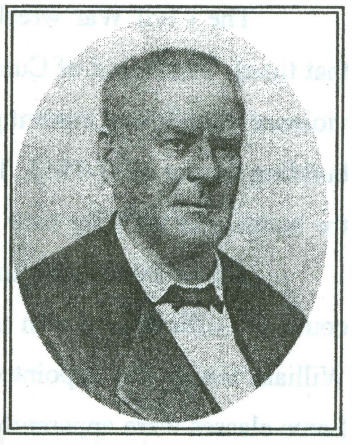
THE STORY OF CENTRAL: 150 YEARS IN REVIEW

In the Beginning

It is little wonder that Central Methodist University was seeded and grew strong in the small town of Fayette. The first schools appeared in Fayette in 1823, and offered spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic to young men and women. Just three years later the Fayette Academy was organized to teach "higher branches" of education (logic, philosophy, chemistry, oratory, Latin, and Greek) to young men. Such subjects were also available to young ladies who boarded with "genteel families."

The Academy bought a lot from Alfred Morrison in 1832 and built a one-story, two-room brick schoolhouse. Academy founders and Fayette leaders then petitioned the legislature for permission to begin Howard College, which was approved in 1835. A building to house the College burned in 1838 before it was finished. Another was built in its place, a "stately structure of brick with great stone columns," in hopes that the state legislature would choose Fayette to build its new university. When Columbia underbid the financial package and got the university, the trustees of Howard College were crushed. They stopped paying their bills and taxes, prompting the sheriff to sell the entire campus in 1844 to pay their debts.

Fortuitously, two men, Samuel Brown and Moses Burton, bought the campus in its entirety and passed it, in turn, to Capt. William Swinney. Swinney (who had a tobacco factory where the Conservatory now stands) deeded it to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1847; William Lucky used the existing building to begin Howard High School, out of which evolved both Howard Female College and Central College. Tuition ranged from $6 to $12 for a 21-week session. Lucky's brother-in-law, Nathan Scarritt, joined forces and offered courses for young men and women, and the school flourished.



In the meantime, the two conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South--the St. Louis Conference and the Missouri Conference--had been discussing the advisability of opening a college of higher education which would blend the study of religion and science. Leaders in the effort to secure such a college included Scarritt; Rev. William Goff Caples (who later died from a stray bullet in the Battle of Glasgow); Dr. David Rice McAnally, editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*; and Rev. Enoch Mather Marvin (later Bishop Marvin). This college would

be the only school of higher education supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the state of

Missouri. Marvin argued for the location in St. Charles where a current college was floundering, but eventually Fayette was chosen for its central location and the ongoing support of Howard High School by the town.

In 1853 each conference approved the establishment of the College in Fayette and appointed an agent to travel the state to raise an endowment of $100,000, half of which would be needed before the College could begin to operate.

In 1854 the building for Howard High School once again burned to the ground. A joint meeting of the trustees of Howard High School and the Curators of the new Central College resulted in an agreement, brokered by Judge Abiel Leonard, to transfer all property to Central, thereby enabling Central College to build. Thus was the beginning of the Central Methodist University campus. The agreement required Central to build a new classroom wing on the Howard boarding house built in 1852.

The newly formed Central College built its first structure – one that ultimately became known as Brannock Hall – on the site of the three former buildings. It accepted a charter from the state in March 1855, and the first classes were held in the fall of 1857. Between then and 1861 when Central temporarily closed due to the Civil War, six students graduated with bachelor degrees, thus bringing to fruition the dream started by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1853.

Meanwhile, Howard High School became Howard Female College in 1859 and, after a gift from Moses U. Payne, Howard-Payne College in 1891.

The Early Years

The Civil War wreaked havoc on Central College (called the "Provisional College" at that time). The Board of Curators voted to close the college in June 1861 due to the accelerating violence but allowed current professors Anderson and Pritchett to continue teaching in the school building during 1861-1863. The two were finally driven out by Federal troops who appropriated the building in 1864 for their personal use.

A new Board was finally appointed and met in June 1867. It determined that the College could not officially reopen until an endowment of $100,000 was attained. The next year Rev. William Smith was appointed president of Central, and he set out to raise the necessary funds. Some classes were apparently held in the interim; however, the College did not formally re-open until September 1870 with Rev. John Wills as president.

President Wills soon faced the financial recession that gripped the country in 1873. Banks closed; mortgages were defaulted. As much of the college's raised endowment was in promissory notes based on real estate, less than half of the promised endowment materialized. Teachers couldn't be fully paid; debts were incurred. The College struggled on.

When Wills died in 1878 and Rev. Eugene Hendrix became president, he found the College in debt, the meager endowment nearly gone, and large deficits in salaries. He apparently led the college well because by the time he resigned to become bishop, he had cancelled the indebtedness, rebuilt the endowment to $110,000, built several buildings, and paid the faculty.

The first alumnus of Central to become president was Tyson Dines in 1896. A promising leader, he was felled by an accident just before the fall term which left him physically incapacitated, and he resigned at the end of the school year. He was, however, succeeded by another alumnus, E. B. Craighead (1882) under whose reign (1897-1901) Cupples Hall was built.

After a two-year temporary term by faculty member T. Berry Smith, Rev. James Morris became Central's new leader in 1903. Under his guidance, faculty grew, attendance increased by fifty percent, and a solid gymnasium was built. The college, which had struggled so hard to survive, finally celebrated its "semi-centennial" in 1907. As part of the observances, which included a torch-light procession and elaborate programs, Dr. William Webb became president.

One of Central's truly great leaders arrived in 1913. Former student Rev. Paul H. Linn (1894) led an unprecedented endowment campaign that raised more than $260,000, paying off all loans and debts and securing Central's financial future. In addition he increased the number of courses offered and the number of faculty teaching. Linn carried the school through World War I and the resulting loss of student population. Following the war, student numbers increased, and Linn devoted himself to raising an additional $500,000 for the endowment. Also during his administration, other church-supported schools were closed in favor of Central's ongoing operation, and Howard-Payne College merged with Central. Linn made another wise move in hiring Edwin E. Rich as enrollment secretary. A 1915 graduate, Rich knew intimately all the

campus could offer students (with or without a swimming pool); he served for over 40 years in admissions at Central. When Linn died unexpectedly in 1924, Central grieved greatly. Dean E. P. Puckett stepped in to assume presidential duties – the first of three such tenures.

Bishop William F. McMurry accepted temporary duties later in the year. After he and the Board merged the recently closed Central College for Women in Lexington into Central, he proposed a vast building and renovation program, the most extensive in College history. It included: razing Centenary Chapel and erecting in its place the current Linn Memorial Church, Swinney Conservatory, and Cooper Parish House; building a men's dorm (McMurry); converting Cupples from a dorm into a library; renovating Brannock into administration; and building a central heating plant. When a campaign to raise the needed $750,000 failed, a bond issue was approved by the Conferences. In addition, McMurry acquired the Morrison Observatory, which proved a valuable asset even before it was moved to Fayette.

President Robert Ruff had the exhausting job of leading the college through the Depression years. Dr. Frank C. Tucker writes in his history *Central Methodist College: One Hundred and Ten Years* (1967, Parthenon Press), "Enrollment had dropped and tuition, board and fees were paid by the students mainly in installments and by the extension of credit. Earnings of the Endowment were falling with the sinking economy. The churches were hard put to meet their budgets – many did not . . . Alumni and friends of the College, who, in other days, could be depended on to make contributions to the needs of the school could no longer do so." By reducing salaries (including his own) and the cost of operations, and by postponing repair work, Ruff led the College through the darkest days. The College survived but President Ruff did not, succumbing to illness in 1942. Again, Dean Puckett, who in 1941 had already stepped in when Ruff could no longer serve, filled the void.

The Later Years

Surviving the Great Depression may have marked a milestone for Central College, but challenges continued to appear on the horizon. In 1942 Dr. Harry DeVore was chosen as president. His were tumultuous years. In a cost-cutting effort, he released most of the old-guard faculty, many of whom had doctorates. Unpopular with students, faculty, and staff, DeVore nonetheless pulled the College back onto firm financial footing, established a V-12 program, added the Eyrie, and guided the College through World War II. Eventually, though, the Board fired him and he died in 1947. Now a forty-year veteran of Central, E. P. Puckett stepped in for his last stint as president. In his three-year term he smoothed ruffled feathers and generated, finally, a field house to serve Central's athletic program.

In 1950 Dr. Ralph Woodward, a 1931 alumnus, came into the presidency, and the Central campus was never the same. He built one women's dorm and two men's dorms. He razed part of Howard-Payne Hall and rebuilt the remainder. He built a science building with a donation from Sam Stedman ('35). Woodward led the change in name from Central into Central Methodist College, and then led the college through the turbulent decade of the 1960s. By the time he retired in 1970 after serving 20 years – the longest presidency in Central's history – he had enlarged the faculty from 40 to 60 teachers, and increased staff, salaries, and endowment.

Central had remained fairly traditional in its offerings since its early days. That changed with President Harold Hamilton's tenure in the 1970s. He opened the campus to new modes of thinking. Associate degrees became available; innovative teaching methods and programs were instituted. Most of these changes failed to bring in the hoped-for enrollment. However, Hamilton did join in the Allied Health Consortium in 1972, which introduced nursing and medical technology programs to the campus – areas that remain strong today.

When Dr. Joe Howell assumed the presidency, he returned to a more traditional academic approach. During his tenure the College developed a clear mission and emphasized personal concern for its students. Howell introduced the popular "Janaway" program that encouraged students to attend off-campus courses under the direction of CMC faculty and staff in January. Like Hamilton, Howell struggled with declining numbers and finances in the cash-strapped '80s. And like DeVore, he cleaned house, laying off so many faculty and staff on an October day in 1982, that it became known as "Black Friday." His relentless quest for money to keep the College viable eventually cost him some church support and forced him to develop additional means of advancing the school, including new academic programs (athletic training and criminal justice), a new freshman program, and the establishment of the Hall of Sponsors Scholarships. Under Howell Central also pioneered distance learning and developed 2+2 programs with East Central and Mineral Area Colleges.

Dr. Marianne Inman, of course, has held the reins of Central since 1995. During her tenure the relationship between school and church has taken a strong upturn as a result of her personal visits to Missouri United Methodist Churches. Town and "gown" relationships have improved as well. Academically, Dr. Inman has expanded articulation agreements with several Missouri two-year colleges. On the Fayette campus residence halls have undergone extensive renovations and classrooms have been upgraded. Fiber-optics now forms the backbone of collegiate communications, in the classrooms and dorms.

Two extraordinary moves have occurred under Dr. Inman's tenure. The first, the building of a new Student and Community Center, resulted from the successful capital campaign which

raised a record $31.5 million. The second, of course, is the new name Central Methodist University, a result of the breadth of learning options now offered by Central. The Fayette campus holds the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, offering undergraduate degrees plus a graduate degree in education. Additional graduate degrees are being formulated. The College of Graduate and Extended Programs covers a variety of off-campus educational venues, including programs at East Central, Mineral Area, and Sedalia; nursing degree programs at hospitals; dual-credit; and ITV programs.

Central College – Central Methodist College – Central Methodist University. As an institution of higher education, it has come a long way from a single building on a single acre of land. Through the first 150 years of triumphs and struggles, Central has proved its adaptability, its stubbornness, and its heart. CMU is well-poised for the challenges of the 21st-century.

The Methodist Connection

As young men at Oxford University in the 18th century, John and Charles Wesley formed a club for the purpose of discussing classics. In their passionate pursuit of intellectual enlightenment through reason and critical thinking, there emerged a spiritual enlightenment, a piety and a new-found social responsibility. Their well-organized, "methodical" efforts to make these beliefs and values accessible to the masses caused observers to call them "Methodists." And so it is that those who call themselves Methodists have always embraced the link between intellectual growth through education and a resulting spiritual enlightenment. Central College was founded on the beliefs of John Wesley and his brother, and today Central Methodist University still embraces those same principles that led to its founding 150 years ago.

Wesley Finds a Foothold

John Wesley believed that faith can withstand reasonable doubt and intellectual challenge. He believed in bringing one's brains to church. Wesleyan philosophy permeates CMU, and today's students are encouraged to examine and develop their personal spiritual beliefs.

Long gone is the required chapel attendance much protested by students. In its place, students lead well-attended, optional weekly chapel services at Linn Memorial for faculty, staff and fellow students. The very active Wesley Foundation provides additional opportunities for student fellowship activities and service projects on campus and in the community.

Central is, however, one of the few schools still requiring everyone to take a religion course. "The trend is toward recognizing spiritual life and religious life on campuses," says Sara Chaney, director of church relations for Central Methodist University. "We're way ahead of that trend."

Methodism is broad and inclusive . . . fond of diversity. "It likes to rub shoulders with people of other denominations and belief systems," Sara says. Consequently, Central has always had an open admissions policy, accepting people of varying denominations and faith traditions. And while Central has always trained folks for the United Methodist ministry, CMU's alumni also include Roman Catholic priests, Baptist preachers, and ministers of all denominations.

The whole-person approach to CMU education often leads students into careers of service and leadership, whether in the pulpit, the classroom, or the boardroom. Care, cooperation, and commitment on the part of both the church and the University have fostered a strong sense of tradition and community. Sara explains, "We have an emphasis on spirituality, academics, and athletics--all inside this emphasis on community. Excellence of body, mind, spirit, and heart

continues to be our focus." Currently a pre-ministerial program and certification programs (like youth ministry and music ministry) are being developed at CMU; within a year students should be able to attain their degree and certification together.

CMU continues to champion the connection between "knowledge and vital piety" with its values-driven approach to education. A core curriculum that emphasizes shared experience, critical thought, ethics, and public service sets the tone. Young adults are actively involved in practical projects of caring and sharing in the community as part of their education. When CMU was honored by the John Templeton Foundation as a "character-building college," Central was cited among colleges that actively affirm and uphold character-education initiatives essential to the mission of higher education--inspiring students to lead ethical and civic-minded lives.

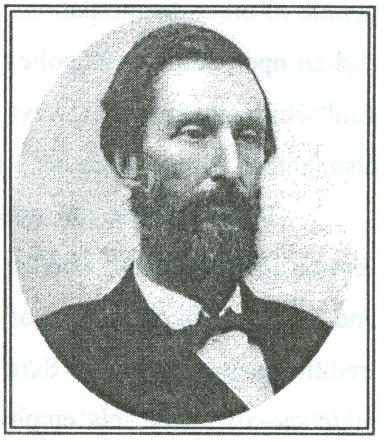
A Symbiotic Relationship

In the ever-changing dynamics between University and Church, the tie between the two remains strong. The United Methodist Church supports Central in financial and practical ways. Through church apportionments and goals, Central is one of the most strongly funded Methodist institutions in the United States. In recognition of the crucial relationship between the University and the Church, CMU provides each attending Methodist student a $1,000 annual scholarship.

On the purely practical side, in late spring the CMU campus is overrun by NOMADS (Nomads on Mission and Divine Service). This intrepid group of mostly retired RV-ers arrives after graduation and sets up camp, this year marking the fifth time in the last eight years. This spring 22 NOMADS replaced lighting and ceiling tiles, painted, and did repair work.

Conferences and camps have returned to CMU in the summers. "The women have come back," Sara says. "The state-wide youth event is now here; we have a science camp. The youth ministry university is held here, a weekend mini-university and a week-long event."

Central Methodist University's work with the United Methodist Church has strengthened both institutions.



Personal Connections with the Church

Throughout its rich history, Central has produced stellar ministers, missionaries, and church scholars. Among this legion of church leaders, a few have been singularly important to Central.

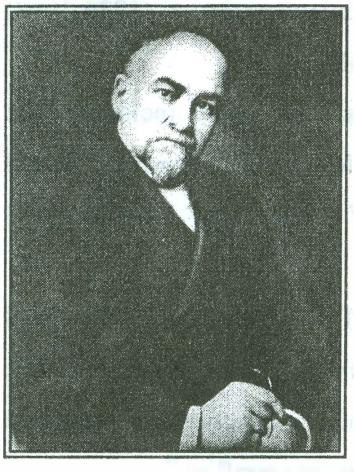
ENOCH MATHER MARVIN (1823-1877) was the first Missourian to be elected to the episcopacy. According to Circuit

Riders to Crusades (2000 Providence House Publishers) by Rev. John Gooch ('60), "He was tall and thin, with sharp features, and large hands and feet. He was a gangly, awkward teenager. He usually dressed in poor, worn clothes that did not fit him well. Later in life, he was noted for his long hair and beard, both of which also put off many."

Despite his ragtag visage, Mather's powerful ministry converted many. He wrote his sermons in his head and memorized them while riding from church to church. A strong supporter of John Wesley's philosophy of education, he was one of the co-founders of Central College.

In 1866 Mather was elected bishop. Presiding Bishop Paine directed that Marvin be taken to the barber shop and clothing store to be made presentable for ordination. According to Gooch, "Marvin agreed to the new suit, but not the barber. When he was told that the brethren did not like his full beard, Marvin replied that they had elected him with it and they would have to endure it."

In the forward to his play about Mather, *Some Trust in Chariots* (1984, Resource Publications, Inc.), Dr. Don Eidson writes, "He was one of the triumvirate (with Dr. W. A. Smith and Dr. J. C. Wills) who, after the Civil War, saved Central College in Fayette from extinction. One of Bishop Marvin's most notable services to Methodism was his ardent support of higher education. He said of Central (Methodist) College in Fayette: 'Let us make it a great institution, a heart of a system of godly influence.'"



EUGENE RUSSELL HENDRIX (1847-1927) was the only Methodist bishop to be born in Fayette. His father, Adam Hendrix, who lived in what is now Givens Hall, was instrumental in establishing Central College.

Licensed to preach in 1866, E. R. Hendrix spent much of his life working to reunite the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches divided by the Civil War. He was active in revivals, camp meetings, and assemblies at Howard Female College and Central College.

In 1877 he became president of Central College. His financial leadership stabilized the struggling college. Hendrix turned down offers to became dean of theology at Vanderbilt and president of the University of Missouri. He feared the move might harm Central and wrote, "The belief that it was the will of God led me to accept my more congenial work at Central College." He became bishop in 1886.

WILLIAM FLETCHER MCMURRY (1864-1934), the son of a Methodist minister, grew up understanding the demands of the pastorate. Although he never completed a college degree, he

had a great appetite for knowledge and received many honorary degrees, including one from Central in 1921.

He traveled extensively, overseeing the mission work of the church in South America and the Orient. Dismissive of the opinions of others, he was, nonetheless, able to lead others where he wanted to go.

McMurry served as president of Central College for six years (1924-1930). "His greatest service to Methodist education in Missouri," Gooch writes, "was the closing of all other educational institutions and focusing the attention, the effort, and the money of the conferences on Central College."

CHARLES C. SELECMAN (1874-1958) supported himself while attending Central Academy in Fayette. From there he began his studies at Central College. Still struggling financially, he had to drop out to teach school and preach for two years in order to earn enough money to return to Central. Although he did not graduate from Central, Selecman was a well-known orator here. Later he served as a Curator and was awarded an honorary doctorate in 1916.

In 1923 he became president of Southern Methodist University in its ninth year of existence and remained there until 1938 when he was elected bishop. His most notable legacy to Central, the Charles C. Selecman Award, is awarded each spring to the most outstanding senior student at CMU.

Also the son of a Methodist minister, **LOUIS WESLEY SCHOWENGERDT** (1926-1998) graduated from Central in 1947 and attended Perkins School of Theology.

Schowengerdt studied clinical psychology in several Kansas locations, including The Menninger Clinic. After earning a master's degree from Southern Methodist University, he did additional advanced work in clinical psychology at University of Kansas City (now UMKC) while serving the community as a labor relations mediator.

Elected bishop in 1980, Schowengerdt served the Northwest Texas-New Mexico area until 1992. According to Gooch's account, Bishop Mutti said of him, "He combined a fierce individualism with a passion for corporate excellence; a finely tuned intellectualism with deep personal compassion; a stubborn streak with a remarkable skill for settling conflict."

Another Central alumnus who became a Methodist bishop is **ALBERT FREDERICK (FRITZ) MUTTI III** (1938-). Having begun his college career at Iowa State University, he transferred to Central College where he graduated in 1960 with a degree in philosophy before attending Garrett Biblical Institute.

He and his wife had three sons, two of whom died of AIDS-related complications. This tragic loss set the Muttis on a mission. They have become national leaders in HIV/AIDS

education and ministry. "In addition," writes Gooch, "both Fritz and Etta Mae have been active advocates for a church policy of openness and hospitality for all persons, but particularly gay and lesbian persons. Their stand has often aroused controversy, but they have been faithful to what they perceive God has called them to do."

Elected a bishop in 1992 and assigned to Kansas, Mutti has furthered the issues of health care, rural community development, ecumenical cooperation, Christian education, and global missions.

ABEL T. MUZOREWA (1925-) grew up in Zimbabwe, pursuing a lifetime of Methodist leadership. He came to the United States to attend Central College, graduating in 1962. Arriving with his wife and children on the edge of the Civil Rights movement in 1957 proved traumatic for the entire family, but his experiences at Central itself showed the true light of the Methodist flame. In his autobiography, *Rise Up and Walk* (1978, Abingdon, Parthenon Press), Muzorewa details the experiences at Central:

> Assured that the family would join me soon, I began my new studies at the Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri. I pursued a double major in religion and philosophy.
>
> When my family arrived in November, 1959, it became a struggle to make ends meet financially. Fortunately the college granted us a married student's apartment, with space for a small garden where we grew vegetables and sweet corn to supplement the family budget. During the winter our classmates used to go rabbit hunting for sport. We were happy to get the rabbits which they sold to us for 25 cents each. Other friends helped us to buy our first car for the grand sum of $75. It was sixteen years old, and not always reliable, but neither was its learner-driver.
>
> Life on the college campus was far better than that outside it. Upon the graduation of a black woman student during my first year, our family became the only remaining blacks in the campus community. Dr. Charles Caldwell, pastor of the college community church, invited me to be one of his student associates. The white students responded amicably to my pastoral work among them. Among this new generation were some who were determined to wipe out the ruthless racism in America and create a more Christian society.

Muzorewa was elected a bishop in 1968 and served as the first Black Prime Minister of Zimbabwe. His daughter, Charity, graduated from Central Methodist in 1992.

DR. HUSTON SMITH (1919-), world-renowned author and scholar on religious traditions graduated from Central in 1940. Born and raised in China by Methodist missionaries, Smith is the

author of 12 books on religion and philosophy, including *The World's Religions* (which has sold more than two million copies and been translated into 14 languages), *Beyond the Post-Modern Mind*, *The Search for America*, and *Forgotten Truth*.

During his most recent visit to his alma mater in 2003, Smith delivered an open address entitled "Finding Common Ground in Today's World of Tension and Mistrust." He also discussed his latest book, *Why Religion Matters*, during a faculty forum and met with students during classes.

In 1996 Huston Smith was featured in Bill Moyer's Emmy-nominated five-part PBS-TV special, "The Wisdom of Faith With Dr. Huston Smith." Smith also produced a three-part series for PBS: "The Religions of Man," "The Search for America," and (with Arthur Compton) "Science and Human Responsibility."

After receiving his bachelor's degree from Central, he went on to receive a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. Before retiring, Smith was a professor of philosophy and religious studies at Washington University, MIT, University of New York-Syracuse, and the University of California-Berkeley. He continues to be a moving force for tolerance and understanding in the world.

"Look at the people who have come here," Sara Chaney says, "Huston Smith, who came here from China, and Max Marble who came here from India, and folks that come here from all over the world. It's a unique experience to have gone here. It puts people in a place where hundreds have gone before. There's a sense of history here--we need to place a value to that." Recently Sara talked with a seventh-generation Methodist ministerial student who was looking at the University. He said to her, "I'm making connections that will last for my lifetime. This is the place I need to be." That feeling resonates among the students who choose to come here--students who leave Central and take their blend of spiritual beliefs and knowledge out into the world to make a world of difference.

The Evolving Campus: Built to Last

Central Methodist University. The grandeur of the name belies the meager beginnings with which the campus started. From one building on one acre, we have come a long way. Some of the early buildings no longer exist in pictures or memory, only in moldy old texts that detail our struggles to grow and succeed. Even a few buildings that we all remember have bowed to time, but each has lent a hand to Central's evolution.

THE ORIGINAL CAMPUS

The entire Central College and Howard High School campuses, from which Central Methodist University emerged, originally comprised just two buildings on the south end of the current campus.

BRANNOCK HALL

The "College Building" that is now Brannock was finally built in 1856 for students of Central College, on land acquired from Howard College in 1854. The building has had an interesting life. During the Civil War it housed Union soldiers and horses and had an infirmary on the top floor. Left in utter shambles after the war, it took several years and considerable money to become serviceable again.

In addition to housing classes, for years the building was used as a weather center for the town, with different flags flown from the building to indicate expected weather conditions. In 1889 T. Berry Smith invented a system of whistles, later adopted by the U.S. Weather Bureau, which replaced the flags.

As new buildings arose on campus, the College Building was mothballed and by 1911 sat empty and falling apart. Central had scheduled it to be remodeled when the Fayette public school burned. For the remainder of its school year, the public school held classes in this world-weary structure.

Later that year, the building was finally renovated into a dorm for men with two porches added soon after.

It was not until 1914 that the old College Building became Brannock Hall. Its benefactor, E.Y. Brannock, named it in honor of his brother, John P.W. Brannock, of the Central class of 1863. Brannock remained a men's dormitory for over a decade, with the third floor temporarily converted to a hospital during the great influenza epidemic of 1918.

Remodeled again in 1928, the west tower was shortened to match the east tower; and although some classes were held there, Brannock became primarily administrative. It has been

remodeled twice since, in the '60s and the '90s. The north porch was bricked in, the infrastructure shored up, and the building now houses administrative offices only.

HOWARD-PAYNE HALL

In 1844, even before Central emerged, William T. Lucky and Nathan Scarritt established Howard High School. Scarritt and Capt. Swinney constructed a school building for young women. It was followed by a boarding house in 1851 that would eventually become known as Howard-Payne Hall. Classes were held in the building where Brannock now stands until that building burned. The north wing of Howard-Payne Hall was then added, built from the burned bricks, and used to house classrooms. The high school grew into Howard Female College, chartered in 1859. (The original cornerstone can still be seen at the main entrance to Howard-Payne Hall.) The young ladies became known as Howardites, or "Dites," for short.

In 1889 Howard President Hiram Groves built another large addition on the east side of the original structure, enlarging dorm capacity and providing for art and music rooms. The entire complex was renamed Howard-Payne in 1892 after a generous grant of money from Moses U. Payne.

In the 1920s Howard-Payne was remodeled again, with another addition to the south section and an open court intervening between it and the original building. When finances faltered, Howard-Payne merged with Central College in 1923; but remodeling continued, including fine promenade porches and terracing down to Main Street. Howard-Payne was known through the years for its "date nights," card games, and formal receptions in the parlors.

Howard-Payne Hall stayed in much the same state for several decades, continuing to house women Central students. In 1957 it was renovated again – divided into women's and men's sections and the landmark porches removed. Due to the early use of soft bricks the north wing had to be razed and rebuilt from scratch. Men were housed there until Burford Hall was built. Although Howard-Payne was closed for several years, beginning in 1981, it has for some years now housed both men and women.

BUILDING A CAMPUS

GIVENS

Although Givens Hall did not formally join ranks until 1903, it remains the oldest structure on CMU's campus. Built in 1848-50 by Adam Hendrix (father of Bishop Eugene Hendrix, Central President), Howard-Payne presidents inhabited the house following the 1903

acquisition. The structure was transformed into the Mary Kring Givens Hall in 1928 as a residence for women faculty and named after an early graduate of Howard-Payne College.

> For me Central's memories go back four generations. My great-grandmother McCrary rode in from the family farm each Monday with her father. I think she lived in Givens where on Monday evenings the girls in the "Academy" could entertain young gentlemen if the faculty had written permission. When Martha Jane McCrary was 15, Union soldiers' sniping was too dangerous, and her education halted. Also, during my mother's time, the astronomy professor had arranged a trip to Morrison Observatory for my mother's class (it would have been in Glasgow at the time) when the subject of breakfast came up. And what would the professor like? Oh, maybe a bacon sandwich. After the star watching, he was confronted with 19 bacon sandwiches!
>
> **Sue Gudakunst Rizzo ('44)**

Givens has served a variety of roles on campus. During World War II the V-12 unit based on campus used it as a Navy sick bay. It has also been a residence hall for women students (about 15 "Givens Girls" at a time) and part of the education and English departments. An effort spearheaded by the Dames Club in 1979-80 led to its restoration and a new role as the Alumni House. It currently houses guests of the University.

CENTENARY CHAPEL

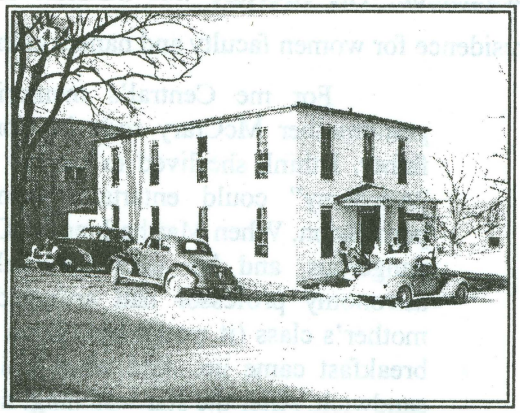
Centenary Chapel once stood where Linn Memorial stands today. Prior to its building, church and assemblies were held on Brannock's second floor. In order to erect Centenary, the property on the west side of campus was acquired from Thomas Swinney who had a tobacco factory there. (He relocated the factory near the MKT Railroad depot, where it remained until it burned in 1887.) Centenary was finally built in 1883-4 and transferred to the college by the local congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with an agreement to co-use. Samuel Cupples presented a fine bell and clock in 1887.

Eventually demolished in 1928, Centenary's debris was dumped in the ravine to the east, thus leveling the ground and allowing the installation of the original concrete tennis courts.

COLEMAN HALL

When Mrs. Nathan Coleman of St. Louis presented Central College with property on Linn Street in 1874, a ten-room, two-story house was erected to serve as the president's home. Most presidents from Wills onward (until 1971) lived there with the exception of Morris and Webb (1903-13) when the house was used as a dorm for young women or rented out. It is currently owned by Earl and Sunny Bates, who have made it available to Central for retreats and gatherings.

WILLS HALL



Wills Hall, a white frame house, which resided just east of the old Eyrie, served as Central College's first dormitory, housing men of "limited means," such as ministerial students. Erected in 1880, it was named in honor of the late President James Wills. Except for a stint when it was used for storage, Wills was always a dormitory. It served different groups – faculty and staff in the '20s-'30s, returning veterans in the '40s, athletes and honor students in the '50s. Eventually Wills outlived its usefulness and was torn down in the 1960s.

BELL HOUSE

The large Victorian house at the corner of Church and Lucky Streets once owned by John Bell was bought by the college and known as "the annex." In the '20s it housed students who christened themselves the "Bell House Gang." The house was demolished in the '60s to make room for a student parking lot.

Smith Hall

Most people have never heard of Smith Hall (not to be confused with T. Berry Smith). In the early days of the college, the residence of the Swinneys stood about where T. Berry Smith Hall is now. It was moved to just west of Wills Hall (roughly where the Eyrie stood) around 1893 to make room for the new science building. Then named for President William A. Smith, it was used as a dormitory for several years but burned down in 1900.

STEPHENS HALL

Another obscure piece of Central's past was Stephens Hall, which sat roughly in the front yard of the current Parish House. The one and a half-story brick house was the former home of Col. R. P. Williams. Central secured it from him in 1886, refitted it for science classes, and named it for the man who financed it, Lon Stephens. After Science Hall opened in 1895, Stephens Hall became a dorm for Central women. In 1905 it was sold and moved from the campus. Stephens Museum in T. Berry retains the name of the original benefactor.

GYMNASIUM

Long gone and forgotten the original gym was wooden and wandered around on campus. It was first built in 1880 under President E. R. Hendrix, slightly northwest of Brannock. In 1886 it was moved just about 100 feet north and east of its original position, placing it roughly where Cupples is now. It was moved *again* in 1899 to make way for Cupples Hall. Placed to the east of Wills Hall, it served until 1906 when a newer facility was built and it was torn down.

CUPPLES HALL

In 1896 the Epworth League of Missouri began raising funds for a dormitory to be named Epworth Hall. When that effort failed, Samuel Cupples came to the rescue, financing and equipping the men's dorm. In 1899 the college named it Cupples Hall. In 1927 Cupples became a library to house the George M. Smiley (1881) collection. In 1969-70 renovations and a new addition doubled the size of the library and allowed for the placement of The Little Theatre below it.

> "The library was in Cupples Hall where I was assigned to work. My job was to secure books in the "stacks" for student check-out. In the library basement we checked out free textbooks at the beginning of each semester and checked them in at the end of the semester. A lost book meant the student paid for the book. I still have my "lost" Shakespeare book! "
>
> **Sarah Green Graham ('47)**

CLASSIC HALL

Classic Hall, once the great learning center of the campus, is no longer in use. The land was purchased from Mrs. Isabella Hendrix in 1903, shortly before Main Street was terminated at the edge of Howard-Payne College, to provide a self-contained campus for the women. Howard-Payne's President Stout built Classic in 1911 to enable Howard-Payne to become solely a dormitory. In the early years it provided space for classrooms, performances, and a women's literary society. In its twilight years, Classic housed languages and education classes, but it was closed in 1981 due to declining need and weakened infrastructure.

T. BERRY SMITH HALL (OLD SCIENCE HALL)

This tall Italianate landmark was built in 1894-5. All the departments of the college met here beginning in 1896. Stained glass panels on the third floor still mark the halls of the Aristotelian and Phi Alpha Literary Societies, although the once commodious rooms have been split into classrooms. In 1928 it became a Science Hall in name and function as other classes were moved out. The 1951 *Ragout* identifies the tower as the "highest point in Howard County."

Science and math classes were eventually moved to Stedman, and Science Hall became T. Berry Smith during its 1964-65 facelift in honor of Central's former professor, president, and unofficial poet laureate. Having housed instrumental music, social sciences, and art for years, T. Berry currently houses a variety of business, music, education, social science, philosophy, and religion classes, plus the Stephens Museum.

McMurry Hall

During a spate of building in the 1920s, McMurry Hall sprouted in less than a year (along with the heating plant-boiler house, coal bins, 130-foot-high smokestack, and concrete tunnels connecting all the buildings). It was named after Bishop W. F. McMurry and looks like an English manor house. In addition to serving as a men's dormitory, McMurry functioned as barracks for the V-12 program on campus in 1943-45.

McMurry had a reputation for extreme liveliness for years. Games such as bowling in the halls and firecracker-tosses were not unknown. During remodeling in the 1980s, the patio roof was enclosed. McMurry was completely renovated in 2002 and now houses men and women in single rooms, doubles, and suites.

> "Recently, my wife (Tracy Crowe Jones '94) and I went into McMurry to look around. I was reporting to my father (Russell Jones '53) how different it was to see a computer lab set up where I remembered nothing but old couches, a ping-pong table and a microwave. He responded, "At least your ping-pong table was covered. In my day that was an open porch!"
>
> **Steve Jones ('94)**

Morrison Observatory

In 1866 James Swinney lured Rev. Carr Pritchett away from his post at Howard and Central Colleges where he'd been teaching since 1851 to run the Pritchett School Institute (eventually Pritchett College) in Glasgow. Dr. Pritchett's fascination with astronomy led to the Morrison Astronomical Observatory, the first permanent observatory west of Chicago. It was built in Glasgow in 1875 with a gift from Berenice Morrison Fuller. In 1878 Pritchett and his son, Henry, observed the "great red spot" on Jupiter and published the first scientific paper on it in 1880. The observatory officially set the time for railroads and cities (electronically dropping time balls from buildings in St. Louis and Kansas City) until the adoption of standard time in 1883.

Although the observatory wasn't a part of the Pritchett Institute, it was managed by men who were. After Pritchett left in 1905, it fell into disrepair; Pritchett College ceased to function in 1922. In 1927 the courts transferred the observatory and its funding to Central College. Central Professor Dr. Robert Fleet supervised the moving of the observatory to the current location just

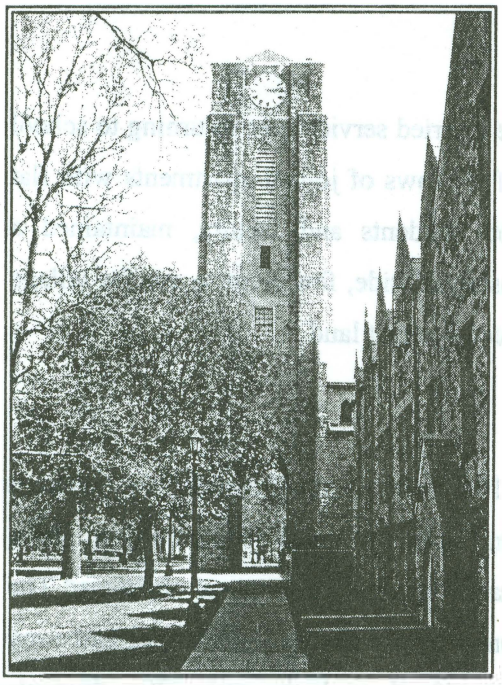
west of the Fayette City Park where it was dedicated in 1936. Its wide array of original equipment includes a 17-foot Clark telescope with a 12-inch aperture.

CLINGENPEEL PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

Built to replace the old wooden gym, this brick gym was begun in May of 1906 and completed before Christmas. The home court of the basketball games, it was affectionately known as the "Cracker-Box," as it was so small the supporters had to watch games from the balcony. Finally, in 1962 it was named for Coach C. A. Clingenpeel (1915). "Cling" coached seven championship football and basketball teams at Central and was elected to the NAIA Hall of Fame in 1958. The structure was remodeled into a women's gymnasium in 1961, following damage by a fire, and currently houses the physical education offices.

> "I'll cherish the memory of our dances in the old gym [Clingenpeel] where we had to enter by jumping off the balcony onto bales of hay!"
>
> **Joyce Mildred Middleton Meyer ('50)**

LINN MEMORIAL CHURCH/ASSEMBLY HALL/CROSS MEMORIAL TOWER



When Centenary was demolished in 1928, the foundation was begun for an assembly hall and church. The assembly hall level was finished in September of that year and used for church services pending the completion of the church. More recently, the assembly hall housed band concerts, required assemblies, Phi Beta-Phi Mu Alpha fall shows, and community theatre events. The 100-foot tower was erected next (1929-31) and named in honor of John T. Cross. It houses Centenary's clock and bell, carillon bells, and the Phi Mu Alpha fraternity room.

The gray sandstone church, finished in 1931 and dedicated in 1946 to President Paul H. Linn, is notable for its vivid and detailed stained glass windows and Wicks organ, fully restored in 2000. The church serves both the University and the local community.

SWINNEY CONSERVATORY/COOPER PARISH HOUSE

These matching structures were built on either side of the church in 1926-27. The Rice H. Cooper Parish House, sitting on campus property, is dedicated to the "religious and social activities of the local church." It was named for Rev. Rice Cooper (1869).

Money to build the Swinney Conservatory of Music was donated in 1922 by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Swinney of Kansas City. Although designated for the Howard-Payne College, the "Con" was built on Central's campus when Central absorbed its sister college.

PUCKETT FIELD HOUSE

The field house was the brainchild of E. P. Puckett, who loved athletics and thought Central should have a proper facility. It was erected in 1948-9 through alumni gifts and college funds; contributions to the fund increased dramatically after the building was named for "The Dean." It was dedicated the E. P. Puckett Field House in 1953. Originally it included two basketball courts, a gymnastics area, and a cinder track. Concrete bleachers came later with locker rooms added in the mid-'80s. Backed bleacher seats were added in 1999-2000 in memory of Mitchell Cochran ('51), a 1950 All-American basketball player and later a teacher at Central. In 2005 the field house will link with the lower floors of the new Student and Community Center.

EAGLE VILLAGE

Eagle Village was built in the mid-'40s to house married service men returning to school with their brides and children. The village consisted of six rows of joined apartments with flat roofs and (reportedly) very thin walls. Tenants, both students and faculty, maintained a community garden and created a home atmosphere. Nostalgia aside, few wept to see the village demolished in the '60s. The Alumni Soccer Field now occupies that land.

THE EYRIE

The first student union building was moved in 1947 from Camp Crowder, Mo., where it had been an Officers Club. President DeVore and Dean Puckett arranged for its transfer, and a contest ensued to name it. It was placed at the site of early dirt tennis courts and christened The Eyrie – eagle's nest. The Eyrie with its grill and ballroom provided the first on-campus gathering spot for students and was THE place to be in the late '40s through the early '70s. Students gathered mid-morning for snacks and in the evening for friendly get-togethers. In its heyday, the Eyrie also provided space for women's sports and housed the campus bookstore.

When it was remodeled in 1962-3, brick veneer and an additional ballroom were added. At various times it housed the fraternity/sorority meeting rooms, classrooms, music rooms, the

Collegian and *Ragout* offices, and KMOE radio station. Except for spring formals, virtually all campus dances were held there, the final one being the Homecoming dance of 2002. The Eyrie was demolished in 2003 to make way for the new Student and Community Center.

COMING OF AGE

HOLT HALL

Holt was the first "modern" structure built in 1957 under President Ralph Woodward's leadership and named for Ivan Lee Holt, Bishop of Missouri and Central Curator. From its inception Holt housed the dining room for the entire campus. It was so modern it had an elevator!

> Jim: "When Holt was being built, before the Cornerstone was put in, Bishop Holt and John Epple, the builder, and President Woodward were here. They were going to have a cornerstone laying ceremony. They went out about 10 o'clock in the morning to get the cornerstone to lay it in position and do the ceremony. Lo and behold, the cornerstone was gone! They had left it outside the preceding night and some enterprising young men decided it ought to be elsewhere."
>
> Helen: "I remember because it was so embarrassing they were ready to do this and all these people were there. Jim was clever enough--he knew right away who to ask. He started asking around and said that it should be returned and it was." Jim: "With some negotiations, it was returned on time. And the cornerstone was laid in place."
>
> **Jim and Helen Thogmorton ('43)**

Remodeled in 1983, the cafeteria was named the Mabee Dining Room. The lobby of the cafeteria became the East-West Dining Room (now the Missouri Room) which suffered a fire in 2000 but was remodeled. The new Student and Community Center will soon house the campus cafeteria.

BURFORD HALL

President Woodward next built Burford Hall. Erected in 1959-60, it was named for Cyrus Burford, alumnus and long-time member of the Board of Curators. The opening of Burford allowed Howard-Payne, which had been compensating for a dearth of men's dorm rooms, to become inhabited solely by women again.

STEDMAN HALL

Stedman Hall was built in 1962 with money given by former Central student Samuel Stedman who graduated in 1935 (as Samuel Silverman) and became a financial wizard on Wall Street. When he left school, he told E. P. Puckett that he intended to keep his first million, but the

second million belonged to Central to build a new science building. And so it was. He refused to have his name attached to it, preferring to name it "The Curator's Hall of Science." However, after his untimely death, his widow allowed Central to name the building Stedman Hall of Science. The lecture hall has recently been refurbished.

WOODWARD HALL

The last men's dorm built, Woodward, was opened in 1964 and named after the president in whose tenure extensive campus building and renovating occurred. It also houses the Wesley Coffee House.

MULBERRY APARTMENTS

Originally built in the mid-'60s, the Mulberry Apartments were designed to take up the slack for married student housing as Eagle Village was phased out.

THE LITTLE THEATRE

The 228-seat Little Theatre offers a cozy venue for campus productions. In 1969 the John Epple family, who's Epple Construction Company built most of the buildings on campus in the second half of the twentieth century, made a gift of the theatre.

PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

Located on Park Road next to the Morrison Observatory, the current president's home was built in 1971 by request of President Harold Hamilton. College presidents have been housed here since that time.

PHILIPS RECREATION CENTER

On Johnson Field at the base of Puckett Field House, Philips Recreation Center was built in 1981 and named in honor of benefactor Perry Philips who served on Central's Board of Curators. It houses two indoor tennis courts, two racquetball courts, and yes, the E. E. Rich Memorial Swimming Pool—an element over 50 years in the making!

OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FACILITY

A new Outdoor Athletic Facility is currently under construction just south of the football field and slated to open in the fall of 2004. This facility will house locker rooms for football and soccer as well as an athletic training area.

STUDENT AND COMMUNITY CENTER

The new Student and Community Center is being erected at the site of the old Eyrie. Ground was broken in the fall of 2003 and the projected opening date is early 2005. Designed to be the social heart of Central Methodist University, its top three floors will provide space for the Denneny Career Services Center, Wesley Foundation, student government, the *Collegian*, student development offices, bookstore, post office, copy center, a commuter lounge, food service--including the main dining hall--a cyber café and computer lounge, reception areas, and banquet and ballroom spaces. The bottom floor, attached to Puckett Field House, will feature a fitness center and facilities for the athletic training program.

TIMELINE INFORMATION

1840: W: *Fayette-Advertiser* begins publication

1844: *W: Methodist Episcopal Church splits over issue of slavery*
First telegraph sent
C: Howard High School established

1846-48: *W: Mexican War*

1846-51: *W: Irish potato famine*

1848-50: C: Hendrix House (Givens Hall) built

1848: *W: California gold rush*

1851: *W: Singer sewing machines enter market*

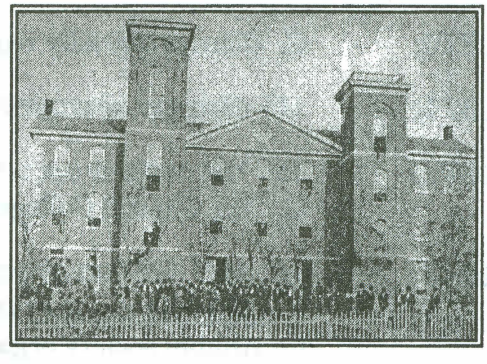
1852: *W: Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin comes out*
C: Women's hall built (later Howard Payne)

1853: C: Both conferences of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, vote to establish a college

1854-56: *W: Crimean War; Florence Nightingale gains notoriety*

1854: *W: Republican Party formed*
Thoreau's Walden published
C: Central College gains property on which to build and drafts a charter

1855: C: Central College chartered by Missouri General Assembly



1856: C: College building erected (later Brannock)

1857-8: C: Nathan Scarritt president
First classes held

1857: *W: Dred Scott decision prohibits freed slaves*

1858-60: C: A. A. Morrison president

1859: *W: Darwin publishes The Origin of Species*
John Brown hanged for treason
C: Samuel C. Major becomes first Central College graduate
Howard Female College established

W: world
C: college

1860: C: Carr Pritchett president

1860-61: C: W. A. Anderson president

1861-65: *W: American Civil War*

1861: *W: Confederate States of America formed*

1861-70: C: Central closed due to war and rebuilding of structures and finances

1863: *W: International Red Cross founded*
Lincoln signs Emancipation Proclamation and gives Gettysburg Address

1864-65: C: Union troops garrison at the College

1864: C: Confederate guerrilla Bloody Bill Anderson leads failed raid against Fayette Union forces

1865: *W: Abraham Lincoln assassinated*
Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox

1866: *W: Alfred Nobel invents dynamite*

1868: *W: Suez Canal finished in Egypt*

1868-70: C: William Smith president

1869: *W: Transcontinental railroad completed*

1870-78: C: J. C. Wills president

1870: C: Central officially reopens as liberal arts college

1871: *W: Chicago destroyed by fire*

1872: *W: Yellowstone becomes first national park*
C: The Central Collegian first published

1873: *W: MKT Railroad arrives in Fayette*
Democrat-Leader begins publishing
C: Alumni society organized
Coleman Hall donated to college

1874: *W: Levi Strauss introduces blue jeans in San Francisco*

1875: C: Morrison Observatory built at Pritchett Institute in Glasgow

1876: *W: Alexander Graham Bell's first phone*
Custer's last stand at Little Big Horn

1878-86: C: E. R. Hendrix president

1879: C: Wills Hall built as first residence hall for men

1880s: C: Intercollegiate athletics begin

1880-1902: *W: Boer Wars in Africa*

1881: *W: Booker T. Washington founds Tuskegee Institute*

1883-84: C: Centenary Chapel erected

1885: *W: Benz of Germany builds a gasoline car*
C: Stephens Museum founded

1886: *W: Coca Cola introduced*
Statue of Liberty dedicated

1886-88: C: O. H. P. Corprew president

1888-96: C: J. D. Hammond president

1890: *W: Battle of Wounded Knee*

1892: *W: Ellis Island opened for immigrants*
C: Howard Female College renamed Howard-Payne College

1893: *W: Fayette sees electric lights*
C: Johnson athletic field added to campus

1894: *W: Edison presents the motion picture*

1895: *W: invention of the X-ray*

1896: *W: First modern Olympics held in Athens*
C: Science Hall (now T. Berry) built

1896-97: C: Tyson Dines president

1897-1901: C: E. B. Craighead president

1899: C: Cupples Hall built as residence for men
Central College first admits women
Wills Hall becomes residence hall for women

1900: *W: Jazz finds its voice*
Carry Nation finds her hatchet

1901: *W: Maiden flight of the Zeppelin*
First trans-Atlantic radio signal

1901-03: C: T. Berry Smith president

1902: C: Central College's first summer session

W: world
C: college

	First Ragout published
1903:	*W: Wright brothers' first flight*
	Commercial Trust Company opens its doors
1903-07:	C: James Morris president
1905:	*W: Rotary Club founded*
1906:	*W: San Francisco has 8.2 earthquake*
	C: Gymnasium built
1907-13:	C: William Webb president
1908:	*W: Ford introduces Model T*
1909:	*W: Peary reaches North Pole*
1910:	*W: Founding of Boy Scouts*
	C: First organized band
	Classic Hall built for Howard-Payne College
1911:	*W: Amundsen reaches South Pole*
	C: College building renamed Brannock and converted to men's dorm
	10-acre Davis Field added
1912:	*W: Titanic sinks*
	Founding of Girl Scouts
1913:	*W: Fayette gets running water*
	Fayette's first movie theatre opens
1913-24:	C: Paul H. Linn president
1914-18:	*W: World War I*
1917:	*W: Russian Revolution*
1918:	*W: Flu epidemic kills 20 million worldwide*
1919:	*W: League of Nations formed*
	C: C-Club organized
1920:	*W: First radio broadcast*
	Women win right to vote
1920-21:	C: Howard-Payne Hall enlarged and modernized
1920-33:	*W: Prohibition*
1921:	*W: Mao Tse-Tung sets up Chinese Communist Party*

Ireland divided

1921-25: C: St. Charles College, Central College for Women in Lexington, Scarritt-Morrisville College, and Marvin College all transfer assets to Central College

1922: *W: Mussolini becomes Italy's dictator*

1922-27: C: Howard-Payne College absorbed into Central College

1924: *W: Stalin becomes dictator of USSR*
George Gershwin writes "Rhapsody in Blue"
In Wyoming, first female governor elected
C: E. P. Puckett acting president

1924-30: C: W. F. McMurry president

1925: *W: Scopes trial*
C: Keith Anderson leads band on first concert tour
Swinney Conservatory of Music established; N. Louise Wright first dean

1926-27: C: Swinney Conservatory and Cooper Parish House built
Howard-Payne remodeled

1927: *W: The Jazz Singer is first "talking picture"*
Lindbergh flies nonstop from New York to Paris
C: Centenary Chapel razed
McMurry Hall built
Central College acquires Morrison Observatory

1928: *W: Disney creates Mickey Mouse*
Penicillin discovered
C: Brannock Hall converted to classrooms and administration
Cupples remodeled to house Smiley Library

1928-31: C: Linn Memorial Church, Assembly Hall and Cross Memorial Tower built

1929-32: *W: The Great Depression*

1929: *W: Stock market crashes*
C: Hendrix residence remodeled as residence for women and faculty, renamed Givens Hall

1930-42: C: Robert Ruff president

1931: *W: Empire State Building opens*

1932: *W: F. D. Roosevelt elected president*
C: Luther Spayde establishes the A Cappella Choir

W: world
C: college

1933:	*W: Hitler becomes Fuhrer of Germany* *Prohibition repealed*
1934:	*W: Bathysphere used to explore ocean*
1935:	*W: WPA instituted* C: Morrison Observatory moved to Fayette
1936:	*W: BBC offers first television in England* *Clatworthy's opens for business*
1936-39:	*W: Spanish Civil War*
1937:	*W: The Hindenburg crashes*
1939:	*W: Unification of Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Methodist Episcopal Church, North; and Methodist Protestant Church into one Methodist Church*
1940:	*W: Lascaux cave paintings discovered in France*
1940-41:	C: E. P. Puckett acting president
1940-45:	*W: World War II* *Churchill leads England*
1941:	*W: Pearl Harbor attacked* C: Company M of Missouri National Guard leaves Fayette to prepare for war
1942-47:	C: Harry DeVore president
1943-45:	C: U.S. Navy V-12 program housed in McMurry
1944:	C: First female student body president elected
1945:	*W: V-E Day* *Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki* *V-J Day* *Establishment of the United Nations*
1946:	C: Church named Linn Memorial Distinguished Alumni Award established
1947:	*W: Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in baseball* C: "The Eyrie" moved from Camp Crowder
1947-50:	C: E. P. Puckett president
1948:	*W: First computer in England* *The Cold War begins* *Israel claims its homeland*

C: Living Endowment established

1948-9: *W: Building of the Berlin Wall*

1948-50: C: Building of fieldhouse

1949: *W: Formation of NATO*

1950-53: *W: Korean War*

1950-70: C: Ralph Woodward president

1952: *W: Elizabeth II crowned Queen of England*
C: Luther Spayde becomes dean of the Swinney Conservatory
Gil Georgeff's #22 is first number retired

1953: *W: Color televisions go on market*
DNA discovered
Hillary climbs Mt. Everest
C: Fieldhouse dedicated to E.P.Puckett
First African-American student admitted

1954: *W: McCarthy's "red scare" hearings held*
Brown v. Board of Education ruling integrates schools

1955: *W: Warsaw Pact established*
Rosa Parks keeps her seat on the bus, starts Civil Rights movement

1956: C: Holt Hall built

1957: *W: Russians launch Sputnik*
C: First African-American student graduates
Howard-Payne remodeled and porches removed
Coach C. A. Clingenpeel elected to National NAIA Hall of Fame

1957-64: *W: More than 20 African nations gain independence*

1958: *W: Castro becomes leader of Cuba*

1959: *W: Alaska and Hawaii join the United States*

1960s: *W: Emergence of birth control pill*
Women's Liberation Movement gains momentum

1960: C: Burford Hall built
KMOE radio station goes on the air

1961: *W: Bay of Pigs invasion*
Creation of the Peace Corps
C: Central College becomes Central Methodist College

W: world
C: college

1962: *W: Cuban missile crisis*
C: Gymnasium remodeled and dedicated to Coach Clingenpeel
Epple Park created
Stedman Hall of Science opens

1963: *W: John F. Kennedy assassinated*
Martin Luther King Jr. delivers "I Have a Dream" speech
C: Wayside Chapel given by Epples

1964: *W: Beatles bring "British invasion" to America*
Civil Rights Act enacted
C: Woodward Hall opens

1964: C: CMC band performs in mud at St. Louis football game

1964-75: *W: Vietnam War*

1965: *W: Medicare established*
Malcolm X assassinated
C: Remodeled Science Hall becomes T. Berry Smith
Brannock remodeled into administration building
5-acre Wellborn Estes Recreation Field added
Eyrie enlarged

1967: *W: Thurgood Marshall becomes first black Supreme Court Justice*

1968: *W: Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren Churches join to form the United Methodist Church*
Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated
Robert Kennedy assassinated
Shirley Chisholm becomes first black Congresswoman

1969: *W: Woodstock*
Aldrin and Armstrong land on the moon
C: Epple family makes gift of Little Theatre

1970: *W: First Earth Day*
Kent State killings
C: Willis Hall razed
New president's home built on Park Road

1970s: C: Women's intercollegiate sports begin

1970-76: C: Harold Hamilton president

1971: C: Heart of America Conference established
A Cappella Choir sings televised Christmas concert in Kansas City

1972: *W: Leakey discovers 2.5-million-year-old skull*

Watergate break-in
C: CMC joins Allied Health Consortium and adds nursing program

1973: *W: Roe v. Wade decision*
Military draft ends

1974: *W: President Nixon resigns*

1976: *W: U.S. Bicentennial*
Concorde makes maiden flight

1976-77: C: Thomas Feld acting president

1976-78: C: more than 1,000 trees planted on campus

1977: *W: Star Wars hits theatres*
C: Hall of Sponsors established

1977-95: C: Joe Howell president

1978: *W: First "test tube" baby*
C: KMOE goes off the air
Pres. Howell and Dr. Eidson publish book about CMC

1979: *W: 63 Americans taken hostage in Iran*

1980s: *W: AIDS becomes household word*

1980: *W: First Walkman introduced*
John Lennon shot to death
C: 12 CMC buildings listed on National Register of Historic Places and campus designated National Historic District

1981: *W: President Reagan shot*
First space shuttle
Sandra Day O'Connor appointed first female Supreme Court Justice
C: Phillips Recreation Center and E.E. Rich Memorial Swimming Pool open

1982: *W: ERA defeated*
C: Givens Hall becomes CMC alumni house

1983: *W: Sally Ride becomes first woman in space*
Invasion of Grenada
C: Hairston Hall of Fame established for athletes

1984: C: Besgrove-Hodge Sanctuary adds 86 acres to CMC
Athenaeum Society Review first published

W: world
C: college

1984-90: *W: Famine decimates Africa*

1985: *W: Gas poisoning in Bhopal, India*
C: CMC's new radio station, KCMC, comes on air
Hairston outdoor track and Calkin indoor track dedicated

1986: *W: Chernobyl disaster*
Challenger disaster

1987: *W: Beginning of "Chunnel" connecting England and France*
Wall Street crashes again
C: "Mission Core" Program begins

1988: *W: Pan Am 103 explodes over Lockerbie, Scotland*
C: College Service Award and Young Alumni Award established
Drs. Eidson and Drummond publish Through Church Windows

1989: *W: Student demonstrators killed at Tiananmen Square in China*
Berlin Wall comes down
C: 2+2 program established with Mineral Area College

1993: *W: First Gulf War fought*
World Trade Center bombed
Great Flood covers the Midwest
C: Ashby-Hodge Gallery of American Art established on campus
2+2 program established with East Central College

1994: *W: Baseball strike*

1995: C: Marianne Inman becomes president

1996: *W: Scientists clone "Dolly" the sheep*
C: Master of Education first offered

1997: *W: First surviving set of septuplets born*
C: Willie Mae Kountz Recital Hall dedicated
CMC named a "character-building college" by Templeton Foundation

1998: *W: President Clinton impeached*

1999: C: Norman Adair Weight Room added

2000: *W: Y2K scare fails to materialize*
Human genome mapped
C: Mike Cavanah Press Box dedicated
Alexander family gives 26 acres to CMC
Puckett Fieldhouse gets new bleachers

2001: *W: 9-11 brings down World Trade Towers*

First human embryo cloned
C: Aletha Lewis Reading Room and Head Family Reception Area added to library
Campus goes fiber-optic
New campus markers erected

2002: C: McMurry renovated into co-ed dorm
Woodward and Burford remodeled
E.E. Rich Pool renovated
Hancock classroom added in library
Davis Field gets new bleachers
Destination Scholarship Day implemented

2003: *W: Second Gulf War begins*
C: Eyrie razed
Denneny Career Development Center established
CMC alumni band plays for Missouri Bandmasters Association

2004: *W: Spirit and Opportunity rovers land on Mars*
C: CMC's Sesquicentennial celebrated
New Student and Community Center built
Central Methodist College becomes Central Methodist University